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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

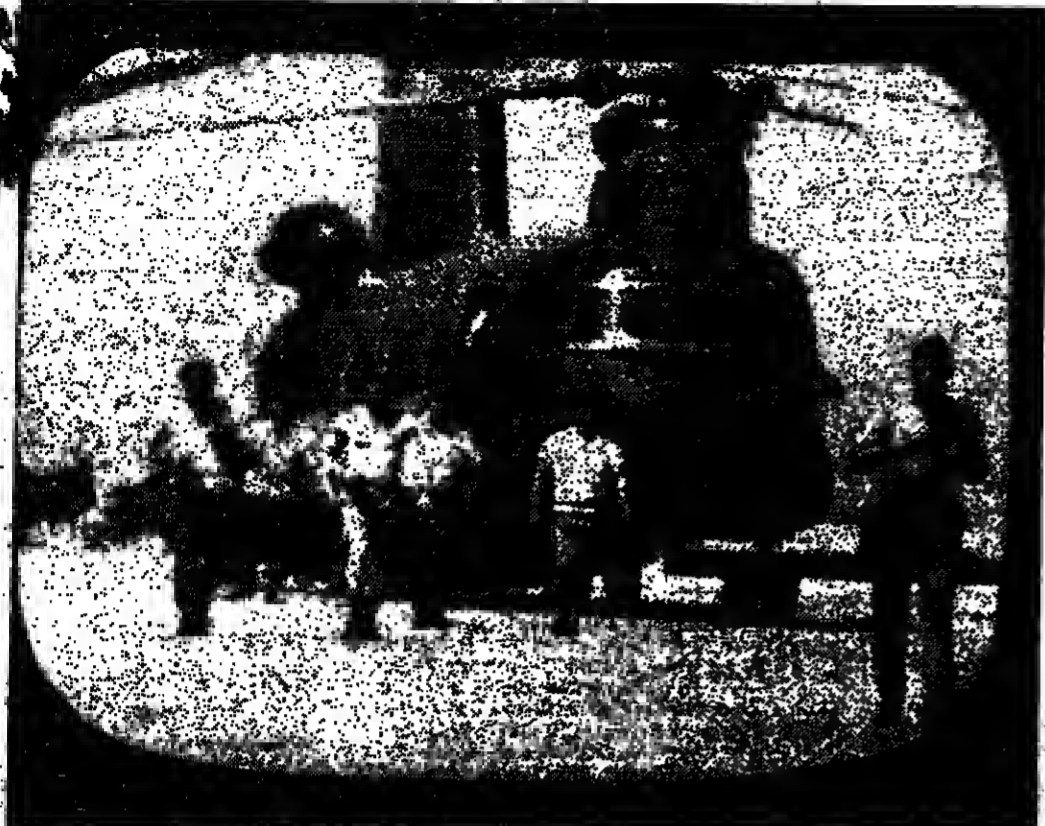
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, U.S. Military, Yugoslavia.

27,383

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1971

Established 1887



CIVILIAN CONTINGENT—This scene from a CBS newfilm reportedly shows U.S. troops in civilian clothes on the ground at Phnom Penh airport after the Friday raid.

Defends Actions to Date tennis Says U.S. Role in Cambodia May Grow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—President Nixon, in his June 30 report on operations against Cambodia...

U.S. Admits Unit Went to Phnom Penh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—The Nixon administration today admitted dressing American troops in civilian clothes on a mission to the Phnom Penh airport...

Glacial Drinks Scotched on Rocks

KERNEKASJE, Sweden, Jan. 27 (UPI)—A three-man expedition sent by a Stockholm restaurant to get glacier ice for its drinks...

Israel Gives Jarring Reply to Egypt's 6-Point Proposal

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 27 (UPI)—Israel today delivered a reply to Egypt's six-point proposal for a Middle East settlement...

Mansfield Sees Woes For Nixon On Tax-Sharing, Reorganization

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Speaking for the Democratic leaders of the 93rd Congress, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield last night forecast serious trouble for President Nixon's revenue-sharing and government reorganization plans...



TRAFFIC STOPPER—West German President Gustav Heinemann receiving a warm welcome from the workers of an electric factory in West Berlin...

As CDU Assails Brandt's Ostpolitik Reds Resume Autobahn Harassment

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 27 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik suffered heavy body blows from two directions today, one from the opposition at home and one from Communist East German border guards...

Newsman Assaulted In Moscow Protest Is Made By U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (NYT)—The United States Embassy today protested against what it called "the crude harassment and use of force" against an American newsman who was assaulted last night while meeting a Russian on a downtown Moscow street...

Gen. Amin Charges Tanzania Prepares to Invade Uganda

KAMPALA, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Jet fighters swept low over Kampala this afternoon and troops were reported digging in at Entebbe International Airport as the new military regime reacted to intelligence reports of an impending attack from Tanzania...

British Protest Incursions

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Britain has protested to the Soviet Union about the unauthorized incursion of two Soviet military helicopters into West German airspace near Helmstedt yesterday...

Vatican Is Using U.S. Radio In Bid to Halt Guinea Deaths

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Vatican is using U.S. Embassy communications to contact its envoys in Africa and ask them to help in an effort to stop the executions in Guinea...

Tories Book Thomas Cook Agency for Sale Slated for Private Enterprise

LONDON, Jan. 27 (NYT)—The Conservative government confirmed today its intention of selling to private enterprise Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., one of the most famous names in international travel...

Response to Soviet Pace

White House Mulls Slowdown of ABM Construction Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Nixon administration is re-examining its position on the anti-ballistic missile system...

pollo Crew raining for unexpected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Apollo-14's astronauts today load for the unexpected—their flight into a nightmare...

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Pentagon, high-level defense officials stress that the final decision on what the administration will ask for Safeguard in the forthcoming budget is now entirely in White House hands...

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The situation in the United States is considered by some to be of "epidemic" proportions, it said, adding that gonorrhea now ranks beside influenza as the most common infectious disease among the American civilian population.

orm Batters S.—Midwest the Atlantic

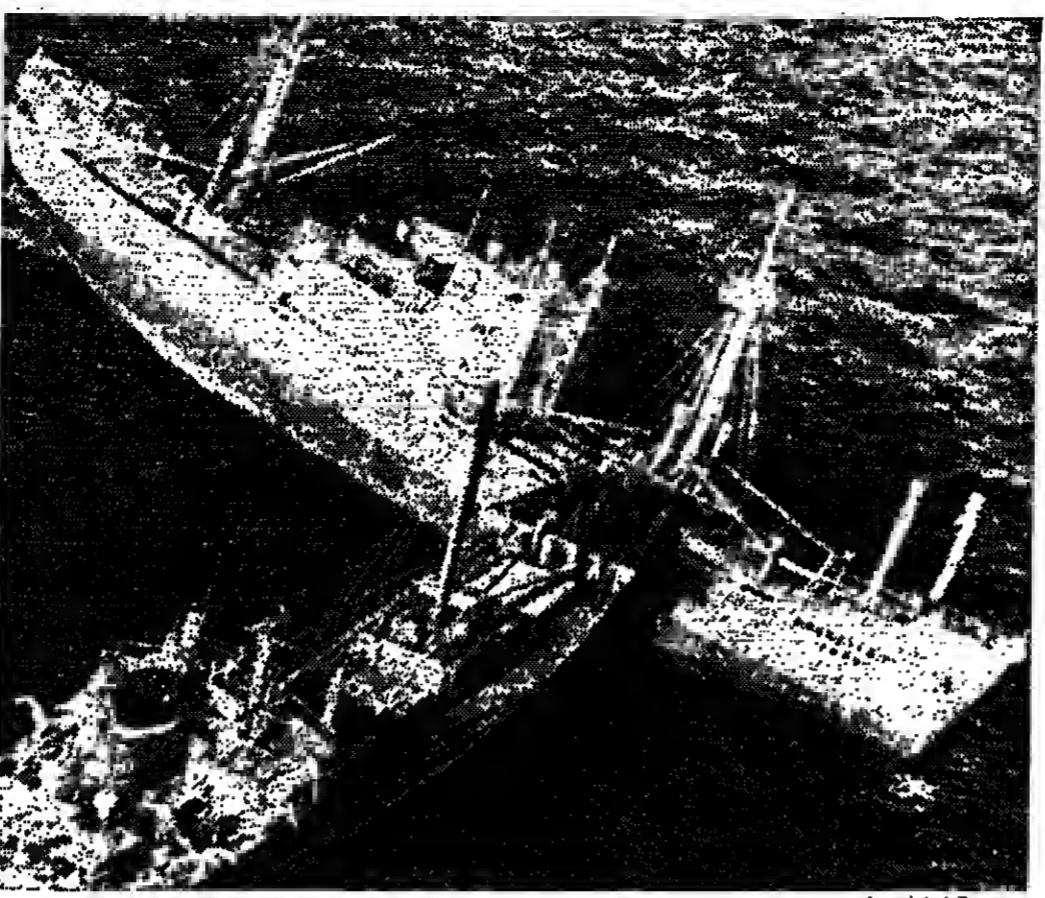
CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—A winter storm left a trail of snow from the Midwestern United States to the Atlantic and led parts of western New State with a near blizzard...

ce 'Flu' Walkout s in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27 (UPI)—An under order from a school board to end a four-day "blue fire" began coming back today...

nt U.S. Mail by May

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Board of Governors of the U.S. Postal Service voted today to request increases in rates expected to produce an 11.5 percent increase in postage by the end of 1971.



DIDN'T PASS IN THE NIGHT—Two Venezuelan freighters seem locked in a strange struggle in the Gulf of Mexico, near Galveston, Texas, after the Roraima plowed into the side of the Anzoategui while sailing in a thick fog last Monday night.

Priests Allege a Frame-Up By U.S. in Kidnap-Plot Case

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27 (AP)—Two Roman Catholic priests and a former priest indicted in an alleged kidnap-plot case say they believe they have been "framed" by the U.S. government through the FBI and the Justice Department...

Manson to Take Stand in Hearings On His Sentence

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—A defense lawyer in the Sharon Tate murder trial said today that convicted murderer Charles Manson and probably his girl friend, Susan Atkins, will take the witness stand in the penalty hearings beginning tomorrow.

Italian's Visit To U.S. Expected

ROME, Jan. 27 (NYT)—Italian Premier Emilio Colombo is scheduled to visit President Nixon in Washington Feb. 18 and 19, officials said here today.

Paris Women's Prison Target of Firebombs

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI)—About 100 young leftist demonstrators threw firebombs over the walls of the Paris women's prison of La Roquette tonight and dispersed before police arrived.

Pole Tells U.S. Tax Court Extra Fund Once Was Nazis'

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—An immigrant physician and veteran of the Polish underground told a U.S. tax court yesterday that he stole \$602,000 from the Nazi government during World War II and has been supplementing his income with it ever since.

Ecuador Charges 'Coercion' In U.S. Tuna Boat Argument

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The permanent council of the Organization of American States met last night to hear Ecuador's charges of "coercion" because the United States suspended military aid in retaliation for seizure of 14 tuna boats.

New U.S. Law Eases Penalty on Lost Credit Card

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Another worry has been removed from the American consumer: the threat of major financial loss through lost or stolen credit cards.

Oil-Soaked Birds Continue to Die

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—More than 1,700 birds from this area's oily waters have died, and most of the 800 remaining in shelters will not live much longer, experts say.

Brandt Nominated For Nobel Prize

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 27 (AP)—The parliamentary group of the opposition Social Democrats, the largest Danish political party, said today it is nominating West German Chancellor Willy Brandt for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Libya Premier Decides To Run for President

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Libyan Premier Muammar Qaddafi, referring to an earlier decision, announced yesterday he would nominate himself for the presidency of the republic in a nationwide referendum to be held shortly.

Amno Blast Kills 3

MCALISTER, Okla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Three men were killed and three others injured Monday night in an explosion at the naval ammunition depot south of McAlester. The blast destroyed the missile deactivation furnace and facility at one building.

Defense Dept. Sued on Ouster Of 4 Homosexuals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Defense Department acted unconstitutionally when it withdrew the security clearance of four men who openly acknowledged that they were homosexuals, the American Civil Liberties Union charged yesterday in U.S. District Court here.

S.C. Kidnap Plot Called Bid to Free Angela Davis

COLUMBIA, S.C., Jan. 27 (AP)—Black militants plotted to kidnap two state legislators, hijack an airliner to Cuba and hold their captives as hostages for the release of Angela Davis, State Sen. John Lindsay has reported.

Joachim Goldenstein THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG.

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for the good taste of a Kent.

KENT CIGARETTES advertisement featuring the brand name in large letters and a small illustration of a castle.

Handwritten Arabic text at the top of the page.

REDDY PERFUMES advertisement with a small logo and text.

MICHEL SWISS advertisement for perfumes, gloves, and gifts.

Cambodia: Truth or Consequences

We are once again not being told the truth about this war. And once again we are, all of us, suffering the consequences of dissembling—the disquiet which breeds dissent which prompts the congressional hearings which feed administration defensiveness; the breakdown of public trust and the imputations of disloyalty which fan debate; the political division which robs our efforts of their force by conveying irresolution to the enemy. The Nixon administration would have us believe that this is all the fault of the war critics, but those who have been around this vicious circle more than once in recent years are in little doubt about where the process begins. It begins with solemn pledges from the highest government officials which are not fulfilled. Then comes the fine print and the fancy rhetoric and the political flinching which cannot quite be put down—and, probably shouldn't be—as lies or even calculated deceit, but yet have that look. And so the value of the next pledge depreciates.

What is a senator or a citizen to make, for example, of the current reassurances of a strictly limited American role in Cambodia? Only seven months ago the President told us there would be "no U.S. ground personnel in Cambodia except for the regular staff of our embassy in Phnom Penh" and yet, a day or so ago, an Associated Press photographer caught on film an American in combat dress running to a helicopter. The President tells us in June that there will be no U.S. advisers with Cambodian ground troops; in January they are discovered hovering just overhead in helicopters, calling in air strikes, and there are reports of "military equipment delivery teams" at work.

In June, Mr. Nixon drew a careful distinction between U.S. air- interdiction missions specifically aimed against efforts to re-establish the Cambodian sanctuaries along the South Vietnam frontier and U.S. air support for South Vietnamese incursions into Cambodia. "There will be no U.S. air or logistics support," for those South Vietnamese operations, he declared emphatically.

Yet, in January, the Secretary of Defense disdains "semantics" and taunts the Congress with the promise that "as far as Cambodia

is concerned... we will use air power, and as long as I am serving in this job, I will recommend that we use air power to supplement the South Vietnamese forces..." The simple fact of the matter seems to be that we are using air power, including close-in support from helicopter gunships, not just in support of the South Vietnamese in Cambodia, but in support of embattled Cambodians as well, anywhere local American commanders see a need, to help the Cambodians with their own defense. And American military aid, of course, is no longer talked of in terms of \$5 million for "small arms" and relatively unsophisticated weapons; already, it has ballooned into a mammoth, across-the-board, \$250 million affair.

The administration has an easy answer to all this, of course, which is that it is not violating any laws or exceeding the letter of congressional restraints and while this may be technically true, it is beside the point. For if the President chooses to determine on his own that the fate of "Vietnamization" runs with the fate of Cambodia and that it all somehow relates to buying time for the safe withdrawal of American troops—if that is where we are now, by contrast with where we were in June—then he can probably get away with it, legally. But there is some fairly recent history that suggests this is an exceedingly dangerous business politically—and even militarily. The experience of the early days of President Johnson's stealthy expansion of our Vietnam effort surely tells us that. Yet Mr. Laird airily refuses to deal in "semantics" and lets it go at that.

We doubt, somehow, that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will let it go at that when the hearings on Cambodia get under way. But we also hope that those proceedings do not bog down in raucous debate over congressional-vs.-presidential prerogatives. What we need to know now is what happened between June and January and how we got where we are in Cambodia and why, and where we are headed. If this administration has learned nothing else about Vietnam, it should have learned by now that the truth, whatever it is, will be easier to live with than the consequences of not telling it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Obote's Ouster in Uganda

In a pamphlet circulated to his governing party last year, President Milton Obote of Uganda declared that he was "perhaps the only African leader not afraid of a military takeover." This may have been wishful thinking in view of the coup that deposed him this week and the evident deterioration over the past months in his relations with Gen. Idi Amin, who has now taken over.

Mr. Obote blames foreign governments for his overthrow in absentia, but he does not have to look abroad. The main causes are surely to be found in the diverse elements, with their sharp ethnic, religious and regional differences, that make up Uganda's populace.

The army has made the familiar charges against Mr. Obote of corruption, tribalism and other favoritism in public appointments and he was doubtless vulnerable on these counts. But the claim that he had long ignored the army's demand for better living conditions was possibly more important in bringing on the coup.

Another charge, that Mr. Obote's policies

benefited "the rich, big men," is far-fetched. It is more likely that his effort in the last year to swing Uganda toward socialism with his "common man's charter" and the nationalization of industry provoked conservatives.

Uganda gained independence in 1962 under perhaps the most unworkable constitution bequeathed by Britain to any African state. With army backing, Mr. Obote used strong-arm methods to scrap a federal system and abolish the semi-autonomous kingdoms in 1966-67. He had tried apparently with little success since then to placate his opponents, particularly the Baganda, long favored by the British.

Fortunately, the old rivalry that could tear Uganda apart—between the southern Bantu majority, including the Baganda, and the Nilotic-speaking northerners from whom Mr. Obote came—does not seem to have figured in the coup in a major way. Many Baganda are doubtless glad Mr. Obote is gone but it may be too early—he is only 46—to count him out entirely.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Question Marks in Poland

Gierek has returned to Warsaw from his difficult pacification mission in Stettin and Danzig (Gdansk). The question now is whether or not his mission has led to a stable change of mood in the turbulent Baltic cities. What Gierek achieved in these last few days will determine whether he succeeds, as he urgently needs to do, in dampening the social ferment which has continued during this past month, since the change in Warsaw's leadership, primarily because of the attitude of the shipyard workers.

The line taken by the self-aware workers in the Baltic cities has become a major point of orientation for all of Poland's workers. In the final analysis, their pacification will depend on whether the Polish party chief was able, during the talks in Stettin and Danzig, to make concrete and binding promises that he will be able to keep.

—From the *Nue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The New Men in Uganda

The news of a coup d'état in Kampala comes as a surprise only because it has been so long delayed. Ever since 1966 it has been apparent that Dr. Obote's position depended on the continued support of the army. Although the authors of Monday's coup can

find plenty of grievances to justify their action, the real reason for it was most probably their fear of the president's plans to strengthen the Langi element in the armed forces at the expense of other tribes.

The pattern of events is all too familiar in recent African history. The political, economic and social grievances behind army revolts such as this are generally very real; the ability of the new men to achieve their declared ends inevitably varies greatly. Uganda's new masters are little known outside their own country, and there will be no disposition to make a hard job any harder for them.

—From the *Times* (London).

Nixon's Program

The height of lying, on the part of Mr. Nixon, consists of presenting himself as the heir, the imitator of the American revolution of 200 years ago, while American imperialism intervenes everywhere in the world, often with arms, against people struggling for their independence. Sena, Muskie and McGovern consider that the United States should set a date for a total withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam. This is what the [North] Vietnamese have vainly proposed for months at the Paris conference.

—From *L'Humanité* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 22, 1896

NEW YORK.—Mr. Thomas Platt issued a pronouncement this morning, scolding his enemies and divulging a most unhappy state of affairs in the Republican machine. He says that the conduct of the chiefs of the reform administration in New York is a thousand times more disgraceful than any known transaction of Tammany Hall. Bribery and corruption, he says, have stalked the streets day and night, and no man has been safe from the attacks of the city government.

Fifty Years Ago

January 22, 1921

PARIS.—Actresses, sometimes, are not particular where they act. Footlights or not, the public is the thing. It often burges in the most unexpected places, as, for instance, the tea saloon of a fashionable hotel, where during a thé-dansant Mme. Renouard and Mlle. Campbell engaged in a spiritual altercation. Mlle. Renouard is alleged to have struck her adversary in the face. The feud, it is understood, has lasted for some time.



Speeches and Realities

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—When you look into President Nixon's proposals for changing the power structure in Washington, three things are fairly obvious: (1) He is right in saying that the present organization of the federal government is inefficient; (2) he has a powerful case for centralizing the federal departments and agencies and for decentralizing the allocation of federal funds through "revenue-sharing," though this looks like a contradiction; but (3) it is fairly clear that there is a fundamental conflict of principle both about reorganization of the government and "revenue-sharing" not only in the Congress, but within the Nixon administration itself.

What Nixon has said in his State of the Union message is that the federal bureaucracy is inefficient, that "a sweeping reorganization of the executive branch is needed if the government is to keep up with the times and with the needs of the people," and that the states and cities, being closer to the people, must take more responsibility and have more money to deal independently with the different problems of their diverse communities.

men in charge of them are overwhelmed. At last official count, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was an almost unmanageable empire with over 107,000 employees, and past secretaries like Abe Ribicoff and John Gardner were wondering whether it shouldn't be broken up into separate Departments of Health, Education and Welfare.

Likewise, agriculture has a staff of over 100,000, and the Department of the Interior has over 67,000, and the Department of Labor has over 10,000. What the President is saying is that all these departments are dealing with parts of the same problem, and that they should be reorganized by functions like human resources. But this might easily mean fewer departments with even larger and more unmanageable staffs, and this is what is worrying the men in Congress who have been listening to the President's "revolutionary" proposals.

Accordingly, there is an important difference between a State of the Union message and a policy. Nixon has identified what is wrong,

but it is not frivolous to insist, as the members of Congress have been insisting, that the administration get down to specifics of government reorganization and "revenue-sharing."

If you try to find out, for example, what the administration means by cutting back the government departments from "12 to eight," as the President said he wanted to do, and ask what departments or functions would be in the new human-resources department, in community development, natural resources, and economic development, nobody in the White House, no matter how "high you" go, can tell you what would go where.

This does not mean that the President was wrong in calling for reorganization of the federal government and for "revenue-sharing," but it does mean that the administration itself has not yet thought through the practical problems of his own suggestions. It has identified what is wrong, and identified his goals, but he has not figured out how to get from where we are to where it wants us to go.

Accord on Problem

As an analysis of the problem of government, there is general agreement on this. About his definition of the facts and the aspiration of his "revolutionary" goals, even his political opponents cannot fault him. But when you come down to the means by which he proposes to achieve his goals, there are deep and honest differences of opinion, and even of principle.

For example, Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, comes from a part of the country that believes in states' rights and local control. But he also believes deeply in the principle that the people who spend the taxpayers' money should raise it, and also that people who don't have to raise the money but merely spend it are likely to be a little careless about what they spend.

But beyond this, Mills—though he would probably deny it—knows more than most men about the inefficiency and even corruption of local government, and is therefore a little wary about shoveling out federal funds to local officials to use as they like. He may be right or he may be wrong about this, but Wilbur Mills is a serious man, with deep convictions about human nature and political power, and equally thoughtful men like George Schulz in the White House respect not only his power but also his philosophy.

Serious Opposition

Nixon's proposals for the reorganization of the federal government are running into the same kind of serious opposition. He wants to leave the State, Treasury, Defense and Justice Departments as they are, but he suggests that all the other departments of the government be consolidated into four departments of human relations, community development, natural resources, and economic development.

In theory, this is a good idea. The way things now are, the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, Agriculture, and Interior, among others, are all dealing with parts of the same problem; but centralizing them by functions and subjects raises all kinds of new difficulties.

For example, the present departments are already so large that the

Washington

WASHINGTON.—The country has not heard the end of the enormous innovations President Nixon wants to make—although his message on the State of the Union was the most radical proposal for restructuring our government that any President has offered in a very long time.

While he was still working on this remarkable message, the President also held a series of meetings with his Secretary of the Treasury-designate, John Connally. At that time, the White House was giving serious thought to mentioning the so-called value-added tax in the recent message.

Doing this would have rounded out the picture by specifying the means of much more generous revenue-sharing with the state and local governments. But it was impractical to do, because of the enormous complexity of this particular tax problem, and the physical impossibility of preparing a definite proposal for a value-added tax in the short time available.

Two things can now be stated, however, on unchangeable authority. First, the President is now an enthusiastic convert to the idea of a value-added tax. He wants it partly to increase the federal revenues a bit, but above all as the key to radical tax reform.

Second, the upshot of the Nixon-Connally meetings was a firm presidential directive to Connally. As soon as he has been confirmed by the Senate, the new secretary of the Treasury is to start work with his department's experts on a root-and-branch revision of the entire system of federal taxation.

A New System

The idea is to start with a clean slate, and to design a brand new federal tax system. The value-added tax—an enormous revenue-raiser—will be one of the new system's centerpieces. But everything else will be changed as well.

The word is that the President is now ready to explain his directive to Connally rather frankly, if anyone asks him about it. So the question now arises even more starkly than before: Why is the President planning so ambitious

Additional Purposes

Secondly, the value-added tax in the new system Connally is to design will be used for other purposes besides financing more generous federal revenue-sharing. It will be used, to begin with, to finance reasonable reductions in the present corporate and personal income taxes.

But that is by no means all. The President believes, absolutely correctly, that there is no place in the whole country where the old-fashioned property tax has not got thoroughly out of hand, except for the state of Washington. The property tax cannot get out of hand in Washington because the state constitution limits the tax to 40 mills per dollar of assessed valuation.

Thus the new federal tax system will include some form of relief for home-owners, particularly, who are now badly strained by the high property taxes they must pay. One way would be to let home-owners use their property taxes, not as a normal tax credit, but as a direct credit against the amount of federal income tax they have to pay.

All this is really something to think about. Add home-owners burdened by high property taxes to people burdened by existing income taxes. Then throw in the businessmen, who would like a lower corporate tax, and all the people, everywhere, with good

reason to fear further increases in their already onerous state and local taxes.

If you do the sum, it adds up to a huge number of votes—and all of them are just the sort of votes the President wants to attract. The truth is that the Democrats are being a bit slow to see the political side of the vast innovations the President has proposed, and will propose next year.

The cry against "big government" did not carry much conviction in the past, when big government seemed to be needed to solve great national problems. But in reality, big government has failed to solve these problems.

Now President Nixon is positioning himself to run against "government," and against other hated things as well, like over-high property taxes. It is an interesting strategy.

America's Ideals

There was a time when in United States, a shining example stood for ideals only superficially tarnished by its overwhelming might. There was much to profit it. For millions the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers was a continuing living inspiration. Absolute power was being exercised absolutely. As now? Horrifying numbers of innocent people have been slaughtered or maimed with dishonoring efficiency, with no end in sight. Hypocritical, newly coined definitions, far from hiding reality, only veil man-made calamity in its full extent. The Nixon administration has succeeded in making perfect clear how the case of the Free World can be weakened. May the United States return to noble traditions.

COUNT OBERDORFF,
The Hague.

Letters

'An Arab Viewpoint'

Mohammed Hassanah Heikal writes in "An Arab Viewpoint," IET, Jan. 14: "The Egyptian position on territory has been determined by thousands of years of history... Occupation forces have come and gone in our country—Persians, Greeks, Romans, Turks and British—but our borders were unchanged." He seems to have overlooked one of the occupation forces, namely the Arabs themselves, coming after the Romans, and before the Turks. I assume that he is familiar with history, otherwise I would suggest he read the great Arab historian Ibn Khaldun's history of the Arabs, Chapter 14, entitled, "Egypt, Tripoli and Bahraj Acquired." This covers the Arab conquest of Egypt by Amr Ibn-Al-As and Abdullah Ibn Sa'd Ibn-Abi-Sarh. For the benefit of others I quote, "All these considerations caused Arabian eyes to turn covetously towards the valley of the Nile quite early in the era of expansion. The conquest of Egypt falls within the period of systematic campaigning rather than casual raiding." And on the Arab capture of Alexandria: "The glad tidings were sent to Umar in al-Madinah... I have captured a city... I have seized therein 4,000 villas with 4,000 baths, 40,000 poll-tax-paying Jews"—Ibn Khaldun quotes other Arab, and Arab historian, Ibn Khaldun according to Arabs, a large Jewish community existed in Egypt prior to the Arab invasion). So much for an episode, namely that of the Arab conquest of Egypt in its "thousands of years of history."

Mr. Heikal has always identified himself and Egypt as Arab, yet suddenly he derives Egyptian claims to the present boundaries by passing off the Arabs as the descendants of ancient Egypt whose land in turn was conquered by Persians, Greeks, Romans, Turks, and Britons. This obviously is incongruous. Evidently Arab rights on Egypt are entirely derived from force of arms and conquest, as to a certain extent are those of the Israeli. What I have written should not be misinterpreted, and I do not detract from the obvious merits of his very useful article. I am convinced that Mr. Heikal does realize that today's tragic feud among Semites is being fully exploited by their enemies, the latter often posing as helpful friends. It is about time that some sense should come to both parties. I am convinced that also in this respect he could render an invaluable service. Finally, may I add that I am a born Protestant and Swede.

ANNA Z. DANIELSSON,
Frankfurt.

Cognac

There are a number of facts in Jonathan Randall's article on Cognac (Jan. 12) which are based on incorrect information and need to be put right. It is true that the Cognac region is divided into six sub-districts of the Cognac area. However, there are good and bad cognacs throughout the whole area and the mere fact of a geographical position is by no means a sufficient guarantee of quality.

For generations it has been our policy to buy the best cognacs available. Thus last year Hennessy, Martell and Courvoisier bought 70 percent of all the cognac sold by the producers of the Grande

and Petite Champagne areas. Some of the larger merchants have done away with the "Fine Champagne" appellation on their labels, but this is absolutely not "to simplify" production problems. Fine Champagne requires exactly the same time and age and no more than any other cognac; besides, Fine Champagne has absolutely no guarantee of quality by itself.

You quote Mr. Heikal-Dubouché as stating that there are efforts "to degrade and standardize" unique product." How can this be since the three above-mentioned firms are currently shipping 65 percent of the older-quality cognacs shipped to very large stocks. We must be able to choose from various qualities at a much longer age than is required by local legislation. This explains the high price that has to be paid by the customer for the best reputed cognacs. World sales are not increasing by 15 percent annually but by an average of between 6 percent and 7 percent, which is generally considered as quite a remarkable growth rate.

One cannot say that there is a shortage of the best cognacs, particularly when we have experienced good harvests over the last few years and an absolutely all-time record in 1970. It is an established custom as well as a fact that the oldest and largest firms in Cognac have always received, and continue to receive, first choice when the growers come to present their samples of cognac brandy. Local business is largely governed by tradition and by the excellent relations between generations of growers and the head buyers and blenders of the large firms. The guarantee of continuity and mutual faithfulness are two very important elements of our policy. In point of fact, one could say that quality should not be greatly quantified when, at the start, a right type of cognac has been selected to be aged properly in the right type of oak cask, in the right atmosphere, to be finally blended in the right manner so as to develop the different qualities of each component.

KILLIAN HENNESSY,
Chairman of the Board,
Société J. & F. Hennessy & Co.,
Cognac, France.

France and Spain

James Goldborough's account of President Pompidou's Jan. 22 news conference missed the link entirely relative to Spain, where he failed to report what "there never was a real crisis" in the relations between Madrid and Paris over *Vaffairs Burgos*. The French president called Spain "one of the 'biggest' and most 'illustrious' and 'noble' nations of Europe. Mr. Pompidou refers to Spain on three other occasions during his fourth news conference since becoming president of France and his remarks can only further Franco-Spanish relations.

Is it Mr. Goldborough or is it Pompidou who is guilty of "managing the news" as far as Spain is concerned?

JOHN PAUL PAINE,
Madrid.

One of Mr. Pompidou's references to Spain during his press conference was the following: "I can only deplore that the Spanish government felt it necessary to allow the trial by this or the [French] organs of information to be held in the relations between the two nations."—Ed.

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HEAVY-DUTY STREET CLEANING—Police in Reggio Calabria directing bulldozers in clearing up the barri-

—cades set up by demonstrators. Rioting broke out anew in support of making the city the capital of the region.

Low Violence in 7th Day of Reggio Strike

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, 27 (Reuters).—Police and demonstrators clashed again today in riot-torn southern Italian city as a seven-day-old strike continued.

Police, demanding that the city should be named capital of Calabria region, attacked police as they began dismantling barriers erected during the night. Police repelled the hail of stones and bricks with tear gas and baton charges. Most of the demonstrators are students, police said.

Trouble Follows Elections

Trouble started after last week's regional elections which led the Calabria administration and the 160,000 citizens of Reggio Calabria to demand that the city be named capital. The city of Catanzaro has been named the provisional capital. Shops, banks, offices, banks and schools have now been closed for several days. Public transport is paralyzed. Schools are empty and strikers are on strike. Teachers have announced a week-long strike—a stoppage which they say will last until Reggio declares the capital.

There was also fighting on a narrow strip of the town into three streets. There was another general strike in the central Italian town of Reggio Calabria, originally designated as the Abruzzi region, over a split in administrative responsibilities for the region with the Adriatic, which also claims Reggio to be capital.

French General Rare Visit HQ of NATO

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (AP).—Michel Fourquet today paid his first visit to a French chief of staff to Supreme Allied Headquarters in Europe since the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle drove in French soil nearly four years ago.

Fourquet, planned weeks ago as he has been seen as a link between France and NATO. There has been no contact since President Georges Pompidou's government is taking back into full cooperation the North Atlantic Treaty organization. Fourquet arrived just as a week of command post exercises and maneuvers called "J-71. These are held every year. French units some-join NATO forces in exercises. Fourquet had nothing to say about this.

The Smoker in 4 Weeks Trying to Quit in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A study of 4,000 smokers in Britain trying to give up smoking cut down after the College of Physicians' report on its health hazards. The study was revealed by a poll in the Daily Telegraph, which also reported that four people in 100 stopped smoking in the weeks since the report was issued. Six percent of those who tried to quit in the weeks since the report were still did not accept the health warnings on the packs.

Wedding Guests Take Fire Engine For Joy Ride

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (AP).—Three guests at a firehouse wedding reception drove off with a fire engine and damaged 30 parked cars before officers brought the merry ride to a halt, police said. The three came rumbling up a ten-block area in northeast Philadelphia Saturday night with the \$28,000 pump-and-hose truck. The swing of the vehicle up the street left strewn firefighting equipment and 30 damaged parked cars in its wake, but there were no injuries. Police reported Paul Marra, 18; Michael Bletreau, 20, and an unidentified youth apparently slipped away from the wedding reception area, raised the engine-house doors, and took the red vehicle.

Venice Completes Step To Beatify John XXIII

VENICE, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Preliminary proceedings for the beatification of Pope John XXIII, which had lasted almost three years, were completed yesterday. Results of the local investigations into the life of the late Pope-patriarch of Venice until his election as Pontiff in 1963—were signed by the present patriarch, Msgr. Albino Luciani, and will now be sent to Rome, which will consider other great studies. Pope John died in 1963. Beatification is often the first step toward being canonized as a saint of the Roman Catholic Church—a process, which can take many decades.

Recall of British Fords

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Britain's Ford Motor Co. announced yesterday that it is recalling 25,000 of its new Cortina cars for a check on their front suspension. About 12,000 of the cars have been exported.

Scientists Say Venus Landing Puts Russia Ahead in Space

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—In setting a spacecraft on Venus and getting back signals, the Soviet Union has pulled into first place in planetary exploration, several American space scientists said yesterday. A few expressed skepticism. They pointed to the fact that the landing announcement was 43 days late in coming and asked, "Why?" But most answered, "Russian pride," especially since the Russians were wrong about intercepting radio signals—including signals from Venus—a few times before.

Channel Tunnel Inches Forward

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Plans for a Channel tunnel linking Britain and France took a step forward today with the announcement of a new agreement between the French and British transport ministers. The French Transport Ministry said the two ministers had agreed that their governments should soon enter a written agreement with a private financing group which proposes to build the tunnel. The agreement would permit technical studies that must be completed before construction of the tunnel can start.

Truman Improving, Wants to Go Home

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Former President Harry S. Truman, admitted to a hospital last Thursday with severe stomach pains, is regaining strength and wants to go home, a research hospital spokesman said today. Mr. Truman's physician, Dr. Wallace Graham, said the apparent cause of the 89-year-old former President's abdominal trouble was a slight blockage of the large intestine, which was causing irritation. The hospital gave no indication as to when Mr. Truman might be released.

Obituaries H. M. Ainsworth, 86, in Paris; Automobile Industry Pioneer

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Henry Mann Ainsworth, 86, a pioneer of the automobile industry, died here Sunday.

Mr. Ainsworth joined the Hotchkiss company in Paris in 1904 and retired in 1949, but remained on the board as a technical adviser. He volunteered for service in the British Army in 1914, rising to the rank of captain, and also was decorated with the British Military Medal, Inter-Allied Medal and the Star of Mons.

In 1916 he was released from active duty to start a factory in Coventry making Hotchkiss machine guns. In 1919 the factory was retooled and was the first to mass-produce automobile engines in England.

Mr. Ainsworth returned to Paris in 1923 and built a factory producing Hotchkiss cars. The firm also produced a light tank and sold more than 2,000 tanks to the French government.

Started St. Denis Plant. Mr. Ainsworth was a friend of Louis Renault, Gabriel Voisin, André Citroën and Paul Panhard. He created the St. Denis works of Hotchkiss, where he became technical director, then chairman and general manager. Between the wars, Hotchkiss cars won the Monte Carlo rally three years in succession.

Spray-Can Nerve Gas On Munich Airport List

MUNICH, Jan. 27 (AP).—Police at the Munich-Riem airport have added spray cans to the list of things to watch for in searching passengers for possible weapons. The Bavarian State Interior Ministry said the measure was taken in the wake of rumors that Arab guerrillas plan to use spray cans filled with nerve gas in future airline hijacking attempts.

If Willy Answers, Just Say 'Prosit!'

BONN, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has sent two bottles of schnapps to Willy Brandt because his namesake, listed in the Bonn telephone directory, has been receiving a steady flow of official phone calls. The bottles were meant as a "toast" from one Willy to another, an accompanying message said.

Morton Endorsed To Head Interior

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Senate Interior Committee unanimously recommended yesterday that the Senate confirm President Nixon's nomination of former Rep. Rogers Morton, R., Md., to be Interior Secretary. Mr. Morton is also a former Republican national chairman.

The committee endorsement came after ten minutes of deliberation following two days of public hearings on Mr. Morton's fitness to serve in the cabinet post having jurisdiction over the nation's natural resources. During his final day of testimony, Mr. Morton promised to protect the Alaskan tundra from possible oil damage and said he had disposed of all his financial holdings, including Oil Royal and 300 shares of Standard Oil of Indiana, that might raise questions of conflict of interest.

Kaboom

ELVINS, Mo., Jan. 27 (UPI).—Delano Walker told police yesterday that he had become tired of people stealing logs from his home. So he hollowed out four pieces of firewood and filled them with quarter-sticks of dynamite. Two of the logs were stolen last weekend.

Taxes Are Said to Crush Opposition

Chile Curbing Free Press, Latin Unit Says

By Leonard Greenwood

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 27.—Chile under leftist President Salvador Allende has become an oppressive state and is moving rapidly toward becoming totalitarian, Julio de Mesquita, chairman of the Press Freedom Committee of the Inter-American Press Association, asserted here yesterday.

In a report to the executive committee of the IAPA meeting here, Mr. Mesquita said Mr. Allende had made insistent statements that his government would defend and broaden press freedom. But the actions of his government have confirmed the worst fears of IAPA, he said.

Chile's new security law and fiscal legislation have given the government weapons to silence or destroy opposition newspapers. The fear these weapons has generated was reflected in the fact that only two newspapers, the Christian Democrat party newspaper La Prensa and the influential El Mercurio have dared to criticize the government.

Crushing Taxes Cited. New taxes are crushing the information media as they are crushing all private enterprises, said Mr. Mesquita. Strikes encouraged by the government have paralyzed publishing houses and magazines. The Zigzag publishing house, the Communist party newspaper, is in a very precarious position, said Mr. Mesquita.

He said the Chilean government is not willing to tolerate any active opposition from the press, radio or television.

El Mercurio, which recently published accusations that the Chilean Communist party had launched a campaign to silence the press, is now being taxed so heavily that it may cease publication in a few months.

Radio Minería, a station that supported the Christian Democrats, has been suspended and radio commentator Rafael Orero, who had been publicly criticized by Mr. Allende, has had many radio stations cancel his contracts to avoid retaliation from the government.

IAPA Chief Notes Concern. Mr. Mesquita's report, presented to the executives in closed session, was released by IAPA President M. S. do Mascimento Brito of Rio's Jornal do Brasil, who said that events in Chile are causing IAPA more concern than those in any other Latin American country.

Mr. Mesquita, who is also a Brazilian, said that since he was appointed chairman of the Press Freedom Committee in October, he has sent aides to countries all over South and Central America to study press conditions. He said complete press freedom exists only with democratic governments.

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MUSIC

'Wozzeck' And 'Lulu'

By David Stevens

FRANKFURT, Jan. 27.—In the space of a few days, the Frankfurt Opera is putting on what amounts to a small festival of the major stage works of the so-called second Vienna School...



Anja Silja and Gerd Nienstedt in the scene in which Wozzeck kills Marie in the Berg opera.

vincing attempt at reproducing Wieland Wagner's psychologically profound staging (and the use of his sets and costumes), plus a uniformly excellent cast headed by the same principal singers as in 1969—Anja Silja as Marie and Gerd Nienstedt as Wozzeck.

This production, along with others he did away from Bayreuth of works by composers other than his grandfather, makes it clear that Wieland Wagner's brilliance as an opera producer did not come from imposing his own 'style' on a work, but in convincingly revealing essential qualities of the work at hand.

Here too, his approach was realistic, unsentimental and infused with the composer's compassion for Wozzeck, the all-time loser who kills his mistress when she can neither understand nor control over whom he and his unfaithful Marie, equally a victim of the same society. The captain, who bedevils the downtrodden soldier with his confused moraliz-

ing, and the doctor, who uses him for his added experiments, are often given an unreal, puppet-like aspect, but here they become recognizably human, and thus all the more grotesque. Even in the stylized mass scenes of the beer garden and the tavern (which could have stood a little more rehearsal in their precisely caricatured movements), telling details were made of the minor parts of the two drunken workers and the fool.

Except for the almost unchanging menace of the gray sky, the only approach to symbolism was in the final scene, in which the children tell Marie's uncomprehending child that his mother is dead. He is haunted in by a huge playpen, surrounded by garbage cans and random filth, passively urging on a hobby horse that moves not an inch. It is a master stroke that at a glance converts the usually poignant and sentimental scene into a definitive commentary on everything that has gone before. Wozzeck and Marie are dead, but the cycle begins again with their child.

Under Dohnanyi, the Frankfurt orchestra played with great clarity and lyrical intensity, balancing the progressive and traditional elements in Berg's language. Wozzeck was a bulky, ponderous Wozzeck, with a glimmer of awareness that eventually gives way to madness, and Silja's moody, intelligent Marie was an incarnation of the eternally feminine spirit, of which her Lulu is another, quite different version, torn between the three. The 15 short scenes were played through without an insect, which greatly aided in maintaining dramatic tension. And played that way, it is no longer than 'Elektra' or 'Salome'.

Silja's Lulu, in Monday night's performance of Berg's incomplete opera, was less satisfying vocally than her Marie. Though her Lulu was another sharply detailed stage portrait, the role made severe demands on the soprano's strident and unsteady high notes. Rudolf Constantini was a workmanlike Dr. Schön, but not a significant counterweight for this man-eating Lulu. Rudolf Noeltz's stage-within-a-stage conception, and his attempt to visually reconstruct the essentials of the missing third act, remain effective. Dohnanyi was again the authoritative conductor.

FASHION

Right Clothes for Right People

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Givenchy has the right clothes for the right people and the right places. His collection is the elegant Paris that used to be, brought up to date and with all the vulgarity safely sifted out of the latest fads.

Any woman with a conservative millionaire in her life should head straight for Givenchy. He can make her look like a Madonna in his version of the booming hot pants. The fashion that started in Soho or wherever gets the real couture treatment at Givenchy. The shorts may be just a ladylike inch longer and not quite as spry, but the look is still there.

Givenchy pleats some of his short shorts all over, just as he does his dresses. The shorts suit that all the girls will fall in love with, though, is the navy blue, with its tank top cut into a deep oval back and a huge navy-blue chenille shawl to wrap around it. Unless it's the navy velvet hot pants that look even newer and livelier.

Givenchy's customers have been wearing short shorts for several months, he said in his workroom after his opening this morning.

For Summer

He had this to say about his skirts, which were way down six months ago but are now about two inches below the knees, "I like them short for summer." He added that he plans to make them longer for next winter, but you can't trust a designer these days.

Givenchy has enough beautiful evening clothes for the thousand and one nights. Most of them are made of transparent silk organza and either blow open to show little shorts or simply let them show through. A few of the sheer cover-ups come off completely to show jeweled or embroidered play suits.

Couture is mostly a matter of fabric these days and a designer who finds the unique fabric and knows what to do with them has it made. Some of Givenchy's new fabrics are gauzy organzas with broad stripes and squares of color. The dresses suggest abstract paintings but with none of the hard-edge look.

More typical Givenchy are the field-flower-printed organzas that are sometimes pleated through the body and always outlined with a wide, pleated ruffia. Givenchy, the designer who makes the most trouble to coordinate shoes and extras and to make his models look like ladies at an international ball.

Givenchy's most amusing day-

time clothes are the coats made of printed stretch denim, like the red and white one that is fitted and flared and worn with its own dress.

He loves the blazer and uses it for checked and plaid suit jackets. Coats are just overgrown blazers that often show contrasting skirts through deep slits. Givenchy's daytime dresses are soft silks and crepes. Wide belts give them a high-waisted look and many have bias-pleated ruffles at the hems.

Mrs. Pierre Schlimberger, in Paris to oversee the Schlumbergers' new town house, came to the opening. She's off to Africa soon with a Givenchy wardrobe that includes half a dozen of his new short shorts. She'll be in New York later.

At Paton, Michel Goma has created the shorts suit that, as far as I can see, could have a future like that of the pants suits. The shorts are just lengthened to an inch or two above the knees, a long-belted jacket is added and it's something you can wear on the street. Goma does it most successfully in blond gabardine.

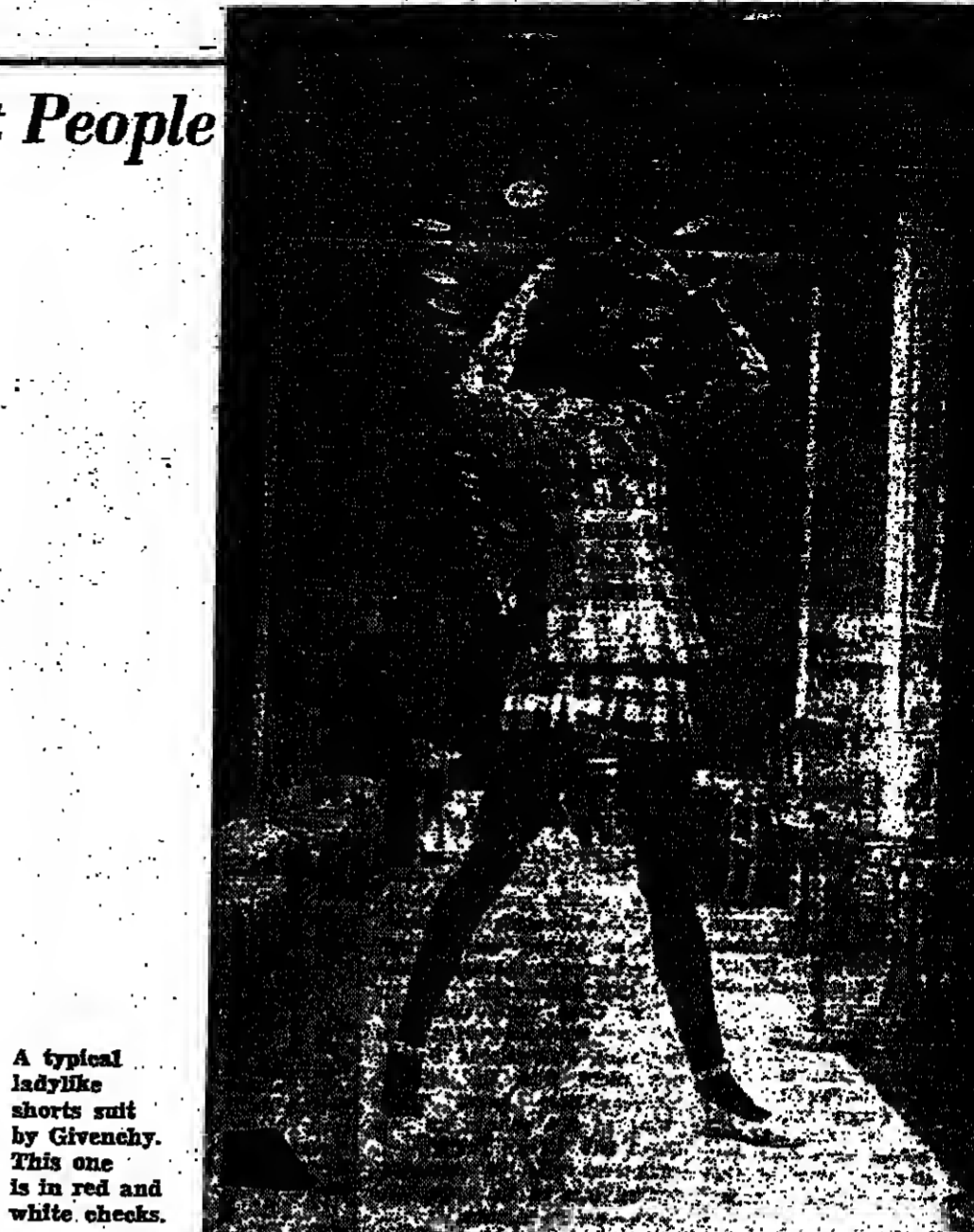
After that Goma revives whatever year it was that women wore their shoulders wide but their skirts still below their knees.

Goma's broad shoulders aren't padded but managed with tucks and pleats to rise above the shoulders. Many of them are actually puffed and cry for Betty Boop to wear them.

A typical Goma dress is long and flat with a row of flat pleats down the front, a silk-scarf belt and hiked-up shoulders. They make a story, at least, which is something to be grateful for in Paris these days. To go with the dresses are hats with bowler crowns and brims turned down in front. Stockings are opaque black and shoes have platforms, heavy, high heels and lots of openwork and straps.

Goma loves striped silks and loves showing them in pairs. His two striped mini-dresses have high, puffed sleeves and tiny bits of skirt.

The collection brings back another old favorite of the original glamour girls, the evening dress with the halter top that bares the back to the waist. Goma shows it in a mini version and in white chiffon under a sequin blazer. Taroni's silk plaid taffeta makes its third appearance in a couture collection this season—first at Norman Norell, then Cardin and now Goma. It was an evening skirt in all three; Goma's best print was a huge stylized white flower that he used for dresses and for an



A typical ladylike shorts suit by Givenchy. This one is in red and white checks.

evening coat made completely of strands of big beads.

At Lanvin there were short shorts, of course, but they were completely covered up with tailored, double-breasted jackets. With nothing showing underneath, the bare-legged girls looked slightly as if they were strolling down the streets in their husbands' pajama tops.

The Lanvin collection is basically a fabric story. When he was in New York last November the house's designer, Jules Francis Crayon, discovered Edouard Paolozzi's prints in the Museum of Modern Art, later found more in a Madison Avenue gallery and finally met the artist himself. Paolozzi's abstract prints, reproduced in the exact colors he used in the originals, make one of the groups of fashions in the Lanvin show. They, plus on both silk and wool and used on everything from Crayon's suits with long jackets and pleated skirts, to evening clothes with

big skirts and tops that looked high-waisted with wide belts. A special group of skirts from Benares made peasant dresses and evening skirts.

Ungaro designs like a painter. He is more and more interested in colors and patterns and tends to forget that women still need basic clothes. Proof that he can still make them when he feels like it, are the two handsome raincoats in the collection, the white poplin and the more amusing black, red and white print.

For most of his collection, shown on his own little stage, and mostly on pretty black girls, Ungaro plays with using three prints in almost every costume. His prints are small and appealing and usually in the same color range for both coats and jackets and the shorts that go under them.

Typical of this year's Ungaro is a dress that combines navy and white stripes with a blue and white star print and blue and white flowers. Over it goes

what looks like an old-fashioned camisole in red and white stripes. The accessories, wide belts and brooches, made of black horsehair.

Ungaro shows three dresses, but most of his skirts just cover the knees. "My clothes are a proposition to show whatever lengths I can and let the woman choose," Ungaro said. But what about the poor manufacturer and the customer who, at this point, need a psychiatrist to help make up her mind?

The trend to shock seems to be passing, and nobody's batted an eye when Ungaro sculptured gilt-trimmed

Guy Laroche's collection was beautifully produced. It was of Turkish influence this year. With the evening gowns models carried masks, puffs and sometimes made of fur to go with the clothes, as about Laroche later.



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Decorator Plans Floors For Supinely Inclined

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The inspector from the Social Security was asked to sit down in the private office of Agnes Comar, an interior decorator. Being a man of some self-importance, particularly around the middle, the poor fellow didn't know what to do. There wasn't a chair in sight.

Blonde Mrs. Comar, chic in a maroon ribbed sweater and three-quarter length suede gaiter pants, was cross-legged and businesslike on a rug of facsimile guanaco before her telephone and work table. She smiled another invitation to sit down. Nervously he succumbed to the plethora of pillows, poufs and bolsters.

A Comar interior is a cushioned life close to the floor. Mrs. Comar's approach is psychological and sociological. She knows her contemporaries. The young French are slim and supple and hardly need the support of a rigid couch. They

want to spend their money on cars, vacations, clothes. When they are at home, they relax. The 18th-century French, perched on the stiff edges of their Louis XVI chairs, were the most formal people in Europe. Today's favorite position is a supine stretch.

Caviar Acceptable

The descendants of the Escoffier generation are less interested in gastronomy. They are against spending three hours at table and prefer a floor-level snack supper of sausages, country bread and red wine. From this position, caviar is just as acceptable if available.

Originally, Mrs. Comar was a stylist for Yves Halard, the Paris specialist for couches and divans. However, a good couch costs about \$2,000 and you have hardly started to furnish a room. For today's budgets she finds the figure unrealistic.

Seven months ago, she started the trade with a shop concentrating exclusively on cushions. Being French, however, she has not eschewed the traditional love of luxury. The materials are the most precious available. She scours the country to discover forgotten treasures in old factories and private collections. She uses brocades, cut velvets, geometrics,



Agnes Comar and a few of her pillows.

baby caracul and any other extravagance that tempts her. There are hand-embroidered cushions and cushions with cryptic initials, to indicate a present to 'my love.' The French demand for individuality is respected. She never buys more than 12 yards of fabric and will not repeat a covering, even on special order.

50 Sizes

Comar cushions are available in a variety of about 50 sizes and shapes. Even though some are as expensive as \$300 a piece, nonetheless they represent

an economy. For the price of a single rigid old-fashioned couch, you can sumptuously furnish a living room and dining room. Her own bedroom solution is a mattress, with an exquisite throw of material, set on a pedestal.

The basic shapes are long fat sausages, (a sinuous length she has nicknamed the Orange Peel), puffy pumpkins and graduated poufs that mount into a pyramid. A saucer of cushion can be wound and knotted to approximate an arm chair. If your prefer, you can run it around the wall like a ban-

quette. A series of braided cushions defines an area, in Japanese manner. A giant in the center of the floor can be a conversation piece, three good friends. If you wish to lean, shove a pile of cushions against the wall.

As a considerate concave to her mother, she has won out a pyramid of firm rubber square cushions. "When she can be comfortable, she can be comfortable," she says.

Agnes Comar, 76, Rue Seine, Paris-6e. Open 10:30 a.m. until 7 p.m.

Arts Agenda

Edward Albee's 'Ballad of the Sad Cafe,' based on Carson McCullers' novel, will enter the repertoire of the Frankfurt Kammeroper Feb. 13 in a staging by Richard Minich and with sets by Erich Grandt.

René Saegren, professor of organ at the Nice Conservatory, will give seven recitals of Bach's organ music at the Monaco Cathedral on Wednesday, Feb. 3, 17, March 2, 17, 31, April 14 and 28 at 9 p.m.

The Philippines National Ballet is scheduled to appear at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris from Feb. 15 to March 14.

Dining Out in Paris: Getting Your Money's Worth

By Jon Winthro

PARIS, Jan. 27.—In France the cicada is a symbol of laziness, but this is hardly the case with a little restaurant called La Cigale. Run previously by Roland Botemps (D.T., Oct. 30, 1969), now at Le Montpoupon, 73 Avenue Parmentier, it is now in the hands of his ex-associate who bought him out a few months ago.

Pierre Grosset was only Mr. Botemps's business partner, but he has thrown himself into the problem of actually running the restaurant with gusto.

Since neither he nor his wife Micheline are professional cooks, Mr. Grosset has hired a young

chef, Georges Louchin, of Burgundian origin. But Mr. Grosset does the buying and insists on quality.

This brings us to what is remarkable about La Cigale. Despite the change in management and just-completed redecoration, it is still a place where you can eat a good meal for 12 francs (\$2.18), including wine and service.

The fixed-price menu offers a wide choice in each category of hors d'oeuvre, main dish and dessert (or cheese). It always includes a plat du jour (daily special) which changes every day.

What is more, it is not always just a stew or a different cut of meat. Often dishes such

as charolais broché (roast charolais beef inside an unswartened shell of broche), canard à l'orange, salmon with beurre blanc sauce or chape de lièvre (hare stewed in wine) appear as the plat du jour.

The tasty ham and dry sausage come directly from small farms in the Morvan and the chef makes his own chicken-liver pâté. The standbys—soie à la crème, steak au poivre, escalope normande (veal outlet in a cream sauce) and entrecôte à la mouton (rib steak with marrow)—are also good and generously served, as is everything at La Cigale.

The cheeses are excellent and a number of the desserts are homemade—tarts, chocolate

mousse, crème caramélisée, turn out very well. The wafers are good without being insubstantial. Although the list of carry a Meurville of the 20 pieces de Beauce, at 15.50 francs (\$3.55) and 'Château Mouton Cadet-Rothschild' at 15 francs (\$2.75).

There is also a good VVS armagnac to top off a meal. It will not be an unforgettable but it will be of good quality, an unimpeachable price for the days.

La Cigale, 73 Rue Montpoupon, Paris-11e. Telephone: 45 45 45. It is better to get to the restaurant at noon. Closed Sunday.

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Table with columns for countries and rates. Includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Czech Republic.

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rice Index U.S. Rose 5% in Month Wholesale Index Gain Sharpest in a Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Sharp rise in farm produce prices this month has caused the year-to-date increase in the government's preliminary index to rise to 5.5 percent.

Wholesale prices went up 1.7 percent last month after falling sharply in the past five months, Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

Prices for more than 1,000 commodities rose 0.3 percent in January, but down from 0.4 percent in December. The unadjusted index rose 0.7 percent in January, the largest since a 0.7 percent decline last September.

Trustee of USIF Retains Advisers

ASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Trust Corp. of the Bahamas, Ltd., custodian trustee of the USIF fund, said today it has retained the advisory services of the real estate consulting firm of James D. Lehman Associates Inc. of New York and, for fiscal matters, Lehman Bros. Corp. said the USIF reorganization plans submitted by the management will be given careful evaluation.

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NEWS AND NOTES

Kaiser-Roth Drops Plan

Kaiser-Roth Corp. has canceled a proposed merger with Borden Inc. that was valued at \$320 million. This is the third time in less than 3 1/2 years that Kaiser-Roth has failed to carry through with merger proposals.

MGM, Fox Talks Fold

Talks on a proposed merger of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Twentieth Century-Fox have been discontinued, according to James T. Aubrey Jr., MGM president, due to "the failure of Fox management to respond favorably to our initial proposals."

Siemens Stock Offering

Siemens of West Germany plans a stock-capital increase whereby shareholders would be able to buy one new share for every seven they now own.

More Exim Notes Seen

Look for more Eurodollar borrowings by the U.S. Export-Import Bank to help finance U.S. exports, Lewis Preston, executive vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust, told a meeting of journalists in Brussels.

Profits in Yugoslavia

A parliamentary commission in Belgrade has proposed that foreign investors be freed from a requirement to deposit or reinvest in the country 20 percent of their profits.

Spanish Investment

Foreign investment in Spain last year amounted to 8,653 billion pesetas (\$115 million), up 87 percent from 1969, official statistics show.

U.S. Economy Heated Up, Leading Indicators Show

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The government's measure of which way the economy is headed—the so-called composite index of leading indicators—pointed upwards last month.

The Commerce Department reported today that the index rose 1.4 percent in December to 116.4 percent of the 1967 average.

This is the second consecutive rise following a downward revised 0.6 percent increase in the November indicator.

For the full year, however, the indicators fell 1.2 percent from a year before to an average of 115.2 percent. The department also said the indicators declined 0.3 percent in the fourth quarter from the third quarter.

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs, said the December rise reflects both the end of the General Motors strike and "the continuation of the basic upward trend in the indicators since the low point in May."

He also said the figures "strongly suggest the economy will continue to expand in the months ahead."

The December rise was the sharpest since the 1.6 percent advance registered in the July indicator, the department said.

Last month five of the eight indicators available rose while the others declined.

Mr. Passer noted the December rise was mainly attributable to substantial gains in new orders for durable goods, housing permits and common stock prices.

The five "coincident" indicators—which supposedly move in line with the overall economy—rose 1.3 percent in the month, reversing a 0.3 percent November decline.

The "lagging" indicators fell 0.3 percent, following a 0.8 percent drop the previous month.

Bethlehem's Net Falls; Dividend Cut

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 27 (AP).—Bethlehem Steel Corp. reported today a sharp drop in profits for the fourth quarter and for all of 1970 and said it is cutting its quarterly dividend 33 1/3 percent.

The company earlier had estimated the profit decline in attempting to convince the Nixon administration that a proposed 12.5 percent price increase on some products was justified.

The decline in 1970 net to the lowest point in eight years was caused by costs rising faster than ability to meet them through increased efficiency and prices, Bethlehem said.

It warned that the possibility of a steel strike Aug. 1 would cause disproportionately heavy customer stockpiling in the first several months, resulting in uneven operations which would penalize profits for 1971.

Yesterday, U.S. Steel reported a 32 percent decline in 1970 profits while Republic, which ranks after Bethlehem in the third place in the industry, showed a 55 percent drop.

Westinghouse Electric Pittsburgh, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Net income at Westinghouse Electric fell 43 percent in the fourth quarter last year, the company said today.

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Profits Decline At Westinghouse

The dividend, payable March 10 to holders of record on Feb. 9, was cut to 30 cents from 45 cents.

Bethlehem said a change in depreciation accounting had the effect of raising fourth quarter net income by about \$7 million, or 15 cents a share, and for the year by about \$26 million, or 59 cents a share.

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Wall Street Prices Off; Turnover Again Heavy

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today, but analysts maintained that the reversal was a necessary adjustment before the market could start another advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had gained for nine successive sessions, dropped 5.98 to 880.83 and had been down more than 9 points during the day.

Nearly 1,000 issues declined on the Big Board. Volume continued heavy, as it has all week, with 20.64 million shares changing hands, down from yesterday's 21.38 million shares.

Purge Needed Analysts said the reversal was overdue considering the sharp gains made since mid-November.

A purging of profit-taking tendencies could lead to further gains, some analysts said.

A block of more than 300,000 shares put TWA into the most actively traded spot. It closed off 1/8 at 16 1/2.

Eastern Airlines, which reported a 1970 profit compared with a year-earlier loss, was second most active and up 1 3/8 to 19 7/8.

Pan American also was active and gained 1 1/8 to 15 3/8. Lower earnings were reported today by Westinghouse, off 3/8 at 73 3/4; Zale, down 1 1/4 at 39 5/8; Revco Copper & Brass, off 1/8 at 22; St. Regis Paper, off 1/8 at 38 5/8; American Smelting, down 1/2 to 27 3/8; Bendix, off 1/2 at 32 1/4; Copper Range, off 1/8 at 31; and Union Carbide, off 1/2 at 43 3/4.

Improved earnings were in from American Home Products, off 1/8 at 73 1/4 and California Standaard Oil, off 1/8 at 51 7/8. Getty Oil estimated earnings would be higher and the stock rose 1/2 to 76 1/2.

Heublein was up 1/4 at 45 and Kentucky Fried Chicken gained 3/4 to 18 3/4. The companies said they will submit a definitive merger agreement to their boards of directors and shareholders.

Bethlehem Declines Bethlehem Steel lost 1 5/8 to 21 1/2 after cutting its dividend and reporting lower profits.

General Electric was down 3/8 to 100 2/3 on profit-taking.

Philip Morris reported higher earnings but the stock lost 1 1/4 to 52. Other cigarette manufacturers eased with American Brands off 3/8 to 45 7/8 and Liggett and Myers slipped 5/8 at 48 3/8.

Sony was up 1/2 to 17 3/8. The company said it has developed a new television camera and is reducing the price on color TV sets in Japan.

In the glamour group, IBM was off 3/8 to 322 1/2. Avon Products gained 1/4 to 89 3/4. Digital Equipment was up 3/8 at 62 3/8.

American Research eased 1/8 to 48 5/8 and Disney dropped 1/8 to 157 1/8.

Amex Prices Lower Prices closed lower on the American Stock Exchange, where the index backed down 0.09 to 23.61.

Research Cottrell was actively traded and up 3/4 to 39 1/2. Aluminum Specialty reported improved earnings and rose 1/8 to 11 1/4.

American Petrofina lost 1/8 to 27 1/2 despite a report of higher profits.

National Lead Company \$100,000,000 7 1/2% Debentures, Due December 15, 1995 Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. The First Boston Corporation Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated Salomon Brothers Blyth & Co., Inc. Drexel Harriman Ripley duPont Glore Forgan Incorporated Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Goldman, Sachs & Co. Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Kidder, Peabody & Co. Lazard Freres & Co. Incorporated Lehman Brothers Loeb, Rhoades & Co. Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated Stone & Webster Securities Corporation Wertheim & Co. White, Weld & Co. Incorporated Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated Bache & Co. Incorporated G. H. Walker & Co. N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale January 28, 1971

Brisk Growth Needed, Says U.S. Official

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy said today that a fairly brisk economic expansion would probably do more to relieve upward cost pressures than a halting and incomplete one.

"Too slow a pace of expansion would mean sluggish improvement in productivity and perhaps very little relief from cost-push pressures," he said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Georgia Association of Broadcasters.

"Once excess demand has been removed for an appreciable period of time, there is little point in keeping the economy in a sluggish state," he said.

The key to restoring a balance in costs and prices is a strong productive expansion. "But one that stays within the extreme outer limits of capacity and does not return us to a condition of excess demand," he said.

Mr. Kennedy, who is due to be replaced by former Texas governor John Connally, did not make any projections on an advisable real growth rate for the current year, although some administration officials have stated that an 8 percent growth rate will be needed to return the economy to full employment.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market trading data including various stock symbols, prices, and market indices.

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BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION. A large table listing specific bond serial numbers and their corresponding values.

Bonds so selected for redemption will become due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1971, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché de Luxembourg at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas...

Dated: January 28, 1971. DILLON, READ & CO. Principal Paying Agent.

European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies) including Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Zurich, and Eurodollars.

U.S. Commodity Prices (NEW YORK, Jan. 27) including various agricultural and industrial commodities like corn, soybeans, and cotton.

Market Summary (Jan. 27, 1971) listing various market indices and their values.

New Highs and Lows (NEW HIGHS-114) listing various stock prices and their high/low points.

Bank Widemann & Co. AG (8023 ZURICH SWITZERLAND) advertisement for a mutual fund company for sale.

BEAR STEARNS advertisement for institutional investors, featuring a bear logo and contact information.

M.H. Meyerson & Co., Inc. advertisement for fishery policy, including a map of Europe and text about the EEC fishery policy.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, organized into columns for various stock categories (e.g., 1970-71 Stocks, 1970-71 Stocks and Bonds, 1970-71 Stocks and Bonds, 1970-71 Stocks and Bonds) and including a 'Sales in Full' section at the bottom.

Handwritten Arabic text: "بازار بورس"

Sales in Full. If a stock is sold in full, the price is the price at which the stock was sold. If a stock is sold in part, the price is the price at which the stock was sold, less the commission.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and exchange information. Includes sections for American Stock Exchange, NYSE, and OTC.

Advertisement for BEA (British European Airways) featuring a large image of a Trident jet and the headline 'The made-to-measure plane.' Text describes the airline's commitment to customer needs and service quality.



Main advertisement text: 'Most airlines buy their planes off-the-peg. They look at what's being built, and buy what comes closest to their needs. Add a bit here, take off a bit there—and you're in business. BEA decided that wasn't good enough for Europe's number one airline. We wanted the planes to fit our passengers, and suit our requirements—not vice versa. So first we asked people what they wanted in a plane. We asked you, the passengers. We asked pilots, stewardesses, and engineers. We took into consideration European conditions—airfield facilities, length of flight, climatic variations. Then we went to Hawker Siddeley, and showed them what we wanted. And they built it. With engines by—of course—Rolls-Royce. Result—the Trident fleet. Our exclusive team of made-to-measure passenger jets. Trident One—for short-haul, medium density routes. Trident Two—for the longer runs. And now, completing Europe's most up-to-date fleet, Trident Three—for short-haul high density routes. That's the Trident team. Guaranteeing you a faster, smoother, quieter flight than any other plane in European service. Tailor-made for BEA—for Europe—and for you. Try one on sometime—and see how well it fits.'



Handwritten Arabic text: 'مطابق مع الاصل'

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds listing various fund names, their closing prices, and performance metrics.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stocks listing local market prices and changes for various companies.

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Schools. Where to send them to school? The Education Directory is a regular feature of the International Herald Tribune.

Table of International Bonds Traded in Europe, listing bond names, prices, and yields.

Table of Foreign Stock Indexes, including Tokyo Exchange, Bank Stocks, and European Gold Markets.

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Advertisement for 'ELLIS AG ZUERICH' stockbrokers, providing services for international investors and listing various stock indices.

World Cup, Snow Return to France

By Bernard Kirsh
197 Sports Editor

MEGEVE, France, Jan. 27.—The World Cup races return to France tomorrow with too many French skiers. That has always seemed to be the case this season.

When the men go downhill here Friday morning there will probably be too much snow for good skiing. That has never been the case since the cup races began in Sestriere, Italy, Dec. 12.

In fact, last week there was so little snow here—where the men were scheduled to meet—and in St. Gervais—women's territory—that there was some rescheduling.

So tomorrow: The women's downhill of St. Gervais will be held in Les Lacs, in the Alpes Maritimes and about a six-hour drive from here. Of course there is now snow in St. Gervais.

The Schedule

Friday: The men's downhill in the Grand Prix of Megeve will be held in Megeve, and in the afternoon, the women will race in the St. Gervais special slalom—surprise—in St. Gervais.

Saturday: The men's special slalom of Megeve will be held in St. Gervais.

Sunday: The men's downhill of Hahnenkamm, Austria, will be in Megeve. Last week there wasn't enough snow in Hahnenkamm.

The French Alps are now bathed in snow and there is even enough snow in Les Lacs, where the French women dominated today's trials. Although no official times were kept, France's Françoise Mauch, second in the women's World Cup standings with 87 points, led the trials, followed by cup leader Michèle Jacot, also of France. Miss Jacot has 118 points. Others who did well today were Anna-Marie Proell of Austria, third in the point standing with 88 and Marilyn Cochran of Richmond, Va.

U.S. women have done well in the St. Gervais meet in the past, with Kildi Cutler winning the special slalom last year and Miss Cochran finishing respectable 17th in 1969. Miss Cutler's victory was the last for a U.S. woman in World Cup competition. After this weekend, there will be six more weekends—that is, if there is snow.

In Megeve today some of the men skiers—the two-man Spanish team for example—had to stop after two hours of morning training because the thickly covered course was hard to follow in the fog. An over-abundance of French skiers might have also been a bit too dazzling.

Instead of the usual ten competitors, the French will have 20 men go in the downhill and 30 in the special slalom and "There will be about 20 women, too, in each women's competition," said Gaston Perrot, the trainer of the French team. The host country of a cup meet may field ten skiers whether or not they have enough Federation International de Ski points and another ten if they have sufficient points.

The French can fill about five teams. It will give the French B team members a chance to preview their future.

"That is the French system in skiing. Winners breeding winners," said the head U.S. ski coach, Willy Schaeffler. "Whenever there is a gap created, they have someone to fill it."

There are no French gaps now. They have five men in the top 13 of World Cup standing. Jean-Noel Augert leads with 160 points. Henri Duvillard is second with 95. Patrick Russel is fourth with 85. Bernard Orrel is tenth with 49 and Alain Penz, who has been making his move during the last two weeks, is 13th with 35.

Examining Terrain

Today's fog did not stop the French team, nor the Americans, from spending 8-1/2 hours going over the terrain.

Possibly the return of Earl Spohrer of Austria was added incentive. Schranz, the cup winner last year, missed last week's meet in Austria because of an ankle injury. If he were to miss Megeve, he would lose all chance of winning the cup. He is now tied for sixth place with Harald Rofner of Austria at 49 points. Schranz won last year's downhill here.

The Americans will have seven men here and five women in the Fra Loup and St. Gervais races. It might be their last bit of skiing in Europe before heading to North America for three cup events. There is a meeting scheduled for Murren, Switzerland, but the weatherman has just about said, "Forget it." Snow in the winter?



SNOW BUGGY—Swede Ove Andersson and Briton David Stone corner the leading Alpine Renault in rally today.

Monte Carlo Rally

Andersson, Three Alpines Lead After Second Stage

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Ove Andersson of Sweden and Briton David Stone in a French Alpine Renault kept the lead for the third straight day today in what drivers describe as the toughest Monte Carlo Rally in more than ten years.

As the crews battled along the icy second stage of the rally in the French Alps, a blizzard forced 145 of the 177 stage drivers out of the running. Of the 33 survivors, only 30 were expected to tackle the final seven special trials tomorrow night, officials said.

The Alpine Renault team is a heavy favorite to take its first Monte Carlo rally. All six of the works cars are in the top 11—including the top three places.

European rally champion Jean-Claude Andruet of France was in second position at 31 seconds behind Andersson. Another Frenchman, Jean-Luc Thierier, was third another nine seconds behind.

Porsche is 4th. Sweden's Bjorn Waldegaard is fourth, 1:08 behind the leader, and appears the only hope to break the French grip on the event. Waldegaard will be going for his third consecutive victory and a fourth for the German Porsches.

Drivers returned from their 26 hour ordeal high up in the Alps to Chambéry, France, and back with tales of blizzards, ice and mountain passes with no visibility. "The worst for ten years," said veteran Rauno Aaltonen of Finland.

Andersson, who never lost his lead on any of the nine speed tests during the night, said he thought he could win "if the car keeps going."

The Top Six Italian Sandro Munari in a works Lancia held on in fifth place, while Aaltonen completed the top six in one of the two Nissan Datsuns from Japan.

Hannelore Werner of West Germany took over the lead in the Ladies' competition during the night by some four minutes over French girl Marie-Claude Beaumont.

The surviving crews will rest until starting the final stage—an eight hour run in the mountains behind Monte Carlo—tomorrow night.

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The Scoreboard

MONTE CARLO: Ove Andersson, Sweden, 33:23.4; David Stone, Britain, 34:01.8; Jean-Claude Andruet, France, 34:50.2; Bjorn Waldegaard, Sweden, 35:11.6; Sandro Munari, Italy, 35:50.0; Rauno Aaltonen, Finland, 36:08.0.

LADIES: Hannelore Werner, West Germany, 37:12.0; Marie-Claude Beaumont, France, 37:50.0; Annika Sorenstam, Sweden, 38:28.0; Ingrid Isaksson, Sweden, 39:06.0; Annika Larsson, Sweden, 39:44.0; Annika Strandberg, Sweden, 40:22.0.

SWEDEN: Bjorn Waldegaard, 35:11.6; Hans Thoenes, Germany, 35:50.0; Hans Thoenes, Germany, 36:28.0; Hans Thoenes, Germany, 37:06.0; Hans Thoenes, Germany, 37:44.0; Hans Thoenes, Germany, 38:22.0.

FINLAND: Rauno Aaltonen, 36:08.0; Matti Raivio, 36:46.0; Matti Raivio, 37:24.0; Matti Raivio, 38:02.0; Matti Raivio, 38:40.0; Matti Raivio, 39:18.0.

GERMANY: Hannelore Werner, 37:12.0; Hans Thoenes, 37:50.0; Hans Thoenes, 38:28.0; Hans Thoenes, 39:06.0; Hans Thoenes, 39:44.0; Hans Thoenes, 40:22.0.

FRANCE: Jean-Claude Andruet, 34:50.2; Marie-Claude Beaumont, 37:50.0; Marie-Claude Beaumont, 38:28.0; Marie-Claude Beaumont, 39:06.0; Marie-Claude Beaumont, 39:44.0; Marie-Claude Beaumont, 40:22.0.

ITALY: Sandro Munari, 35:50.0; Sandro Munari, 36:28.0; Sandro Munari, 37:06.0; Sandro Munari, 37:44.0; Sandro Munari, 38:22.0; Sandro Munari, 39:00.0.

NETHERLANDS: Hans Thoenes, 37:50.0; Hans Thoenes, 38:28.0; Hans Thoenes, 39:06.0; Hans Thoenes, 39:44.0; Hans Thoenes, 40:22.0; Hans Thoenes, 41:00.0.

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Italians Dominating World 4-Man Bobsled Trials

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The Italians continued to dominate in the third day of trials for the four-man title.

Driver Giorgio Alvera of Italy and his team clocked the fastest single heat, in 1 minute 11 seconds, over the 1,640-meter course. He also had the best overall time in 2:22.2, with a second run in 1:11.2.

The hon of Oscar D'Andrea, also of Italy, had both the second best in 1:11.2 and the second overall time in 2:22.2. The trials took their fourth and seventh place for the best showing of the visitors.

Jean Wicki rode down in 2:33.37 for third place, with his best heat in 1:11.9. Rene Stadler had a total of 2:23.58 and a best heat in 1:11.8 for fourth place.

West Germany's No. 3 sled, driven by Horst Floth. The former two-man world champion, dropped out of the championships. Floth had suffered bruises in a spill here one week ago, received a bad blow to his left side during the second trial heat yesterday and could not start.

West Germany's No. 1, driven by 1969 world champion Wolfgang Zimmerer, was sixth today in 2:24.36. Italy's No. 3 was fifth.

Good run since he was injured in an accident during the trials for the two-man event nine days ago, in which he broke his nose.

Petersen, however, was also involved in an accident. He returned yesterday in the second heat and was unhurt. Of his crew, Dave Dunn suffered bad rib contusions and was out of the championships and brakeman Phil Duprey suffered ankle and wrist contusions.

Petersen's accident, the 22d in Cervinia since the world championships started nine days ago, has cut the U.S. team to only nine men.

Martin started Petersen with Dan Fay, Potsdam, N.Y.; William Lamey, who had come here as the top U.S. driver, had two trials in Cervinia yesterday, with times of 1:32.21 and 1:33.78. Lamey has not had

any good run since he was injured in an accident during the trials for the two-man event nine days ago, in which he broke his nose.

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